

GREEKS PROCLAIM SIEGE IN MACEDONIA AND VOTE BIG LOAN

M. Venizelos, speaking in
Chamber, Urges Bulgarian
Demobilization.

500,000 TEUTONS
AT SERBIAN BORDER

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ATHENS, Sept. 30.—The Greek Chamber in special session to-day, ratified the mobilization decree and authorized a loan of \$30,000,000.

The house enthusiastically cast a unanimous vote for bills proclaiming a siege in Macedonia and for providing help for the families of men called to the colors.

Premier Venizelos, addressing the Chamber, announced that Bulgaria has asked Greece her object in mobilizing was solely that of armed neutrality and that she had no aggressive intentions against Greece and Serbia.

In the House of last night I explained to the members of the policy of the Greek Government and I stated that the international situation as created by the European war, in February last we considered that the time had come to change that attitude, but having disagreed with the Chamber, the cabinet resigned.

After the recent elections, having again been called to power, I considered it was of the great importance that I have taken place in the international situation that we should return to our original position. The mobilization was suddenly disturbed by the Bulgarian general mobilization, to which measure Greece could make but one reply—by ordering mobilization likewise.

"I must inform the House that after these two measures reassuring assurances were given by both sides. M. Radoloff, the Bulgarian Premier, declared to our Minister in Sofia that Bulgaria's mobilization had no purpose of attack, either against Greece or Serbia, but was necessitated by Bulgaria's proximity to the theatre of war and the object was to enable Bulgaria to maintain a policy of armed neutrality. We replied that so long as such was the significance of the Bulgarian mobilization, we could not but consider as having any other object than the same armed neutrality.

"Despite these assurances, however, the situation must still be considered grave. Modern mobilization means such a serious relocation of the country's financial and social life, and an enormous expenditure that it cannot long be continued without serious danger to peace, and this danger is all the greater when one of the belligerent states does not conceal the fact that territorial statutes established by treaty between her and neighboring states is not concealed from the public. I do not say this to depict the situation as being darker than it is in reality, but may not conceal the real state of affairs, and I am sure that everybody in Greece desires peace I know well the incomparable spirit of self-sacrifice with which the Greek nation under arms is ready to defend both the country's territory and the nation's vital interests and oppose any attempt of any other state to infringe for itself a preponderant position which would put an end to the political and moral independence of the rest. Nevertheless, it should be happy if the guaranteeing assurances given by the governments of both the mobilized Balkan States should be followed by the simultaneous and prompt return of mobilization, and thus avert danger to peace."

M. Venizelos, former Greek Premier, expressed his approval of M. Venizelos's remarks.

GUNS FOR TCHATALDJA.

German Reinforcing Force
Protecting Constantinople on West.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Times correspondent at Salonica telegraphs that the Germans are further strengthening their position in Macedonia. They are working day and night. It is said that four parallel railroads connecting the forts have been constructed and that a system of canals has been dug for the purpose of flooding the plain from Lake Derkos.

All of the forts, says the correspondent, are equipped with heavy guns, machine guns, and all the commanding positions in the suburbs of Constantinople have been fortified with heavy artillery.

The Sofia correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs that M. Tontcheff and his followers have been induced to withdraw their resignations.

READY TO STRIKE SERBS

Austro-German Troops on Frontier
Estimated at 500,000.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The Nish correspondent of the Temps estimates the number of Austro-German troops on the Serbian frontier at 500,000, of whom 250,000 are Germans.

The same paper's Petrograd correspondent says the idea of a joint occupation of Macedonia by the Allies is approved in influential quarters in the Russian capital. This move, it is believed here, would keep Bulgaria and Serbia apart and would defeat German efforts to cause Bulgarian intervention simultaneously with an Austro-German invasion of Serbia.

RIOTING IN SOFIA.

Several Killed and Many Hurt
When Police Charge.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Riots in Sofia during which the police charged into the crowds, killing several and injuring many, are reported in a despatch to La Liberté today.

The despatch was sent from Bucharest, where it had been transmitted by special courier, thus evading the Bulgarian censor.

REPORTS OF DISORDERS DENIED.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A Sofia despatch quotes a semi-official denial of foreign reports that Bulgarian mobilization has led to disorders and anarchy. Mobilization, says the announcement, is proceeding everywhere with perfect order, and the reservists show a strong determination to obtain a realization of Bulgaria's just claims.

BERLIN DENIES PEACE RUMOR.

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BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The official German Government organ, says officially today:

"From many quarters we hear that the false tale is being circulated again that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is in some way being nursing the idea of immediate peace with the British. We are emphatically and categorically replying to these rumors as unfounded, as evil and derogatory to the empire's interest."

National Ideal Supreme in Bulgar Mind; Overshadows Europe's Great Conflict

People's First Thought Is

Recovery of Lost

Territory.

FRIEND OF RUSSIA

MAY BE PREMIER

M. Malinoff Is Asked by
Czar Ferdinand to Form
Cabinet.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
SOFIA, Sept. 30.—Official advices from Sofia say the resignation of the Commerce and Finance Ministers is believed to be a forerunner of the resignation of Premier Radoloff.

King Ferdinand is reported to have offered the premiership to M. Malinoff, asking him to form a new cabinet. This report is considered favorably in the Bulgarian capital, despite Austro-German threats, Malinoff being known as pro-Russian.

The Bulgarian mobilization will be completed to-morrow. There are reports from some quarters to the effect that the country is frantically attempting to avoid any hostilities as a result of the military preparations.

ISSUE IN BULGARIA IS PURELY BALKAN

People Regard Lost Territory as
the Vital Problem.

By SVETOSAR TONKOFF.

The statement by Vassil Radoloff, Premier of Bulgaria, that "the present war must right the wrongs which were imposed upon Bulgaria in the second Balkan war," furnishes the key both to the foreign policy and the internal problem of the small but independent kingdom which destiny has placed on the road from Berlin to Constantinople.

And the road to Constantinople, according to the well established dictum of German diplomacy, is also the road to London.

Therefore Bulgaria, at this stage of world events, finds herself under increasing pressure from two opposite directions. The question of German diplomacy at Sofia are the expression of the operations of one of these forces. The other force was defined in concrete terms by Sir Edward Grey, who, speaking amid the historic setting of the House of Commons, the other day informed Bulgaria that Great Britain is prepared to give to her friends in the Balkans all the support in her power in the event Bulgaria assumes an aggressive attitude on the side of Great Britain's enemies.

Bulgaria's problem, now brought to an acute phase by the declaration of the Entente policy in the Balkans, is complicated by domestic considerations which in the eyes of the Bulgarian people put the larger international issue in perspective. The Bulgarian people has a more difficult problem, a greater conflict between love and resentment, confronted a nation at its decisive moment.

To begin with, Bulgaria is the most democratic country east of Switzerland, to judge by her constitution and by the organization of her national life. In a conflict between militarism and democracy the sympathies of the Bulgarian people would instinctively and unhesitatingly rally to the side of democracy.

Big Loss of Territory.

And yet at this very point—if it be assumed that the allies of the Entente are the democracies—Bulgaria's local issue hinted at by Premier Radoloff completely blot out the general international cause in the view of Bulgaria's leaders as well as her people. Those local issues are summed up in the terms of the treaty of Bucharest, signed after the second Balkan war, which imposed upon the country the loss of Serbia and Greece of former Turkish territory inhabited chiefly by Bulgarians, and the surrender to Rumania of 2,500 square miles of the Bulgarian kingdom by way of "compensation" for Rumania's neutrality in the first Balkan war.

All this territory Bulgaria is determined to recover, primarily upon the ground that it is inhabited by Bulgarians, and for the additional reason that the prospective gains of her neighbors in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Asia Minor, Transylvania and the Bukovina would mean the relegation of the Bulgarian kingdom to a second rate place among the Balkan States.

This unrest has been the direct cause of at least three wars—the Serbian attack on Bulgaria in 1885, in an abortive attempt to prevent the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumania; the first Balkan war, which drove Turkey out of the provinces restored to her by Bismarck and Beaconsfield, and its terrible aftermath, the second Balkan war, which sowed the seeds for the latest crop of tragic events in the Balkan peninsula and on the battlefields of Europe. In Sofia, it is worth noting, the people's struggle is regarded as the third Balkan war.

The summing up of the seething mass of hatreds and resentments with which the Bulgarian Government has been faced to provide for the immediate Macedonia in the colors of the Bulgarian army in its present mobilization is symptomatic of the situation. The further act those great and serious subjects serving under the Bulgarian flag are clamoring for a war of revenge against Serbia and Greece in the Balkans, which Serbia set aside with the approval and active support of Russia; to the reoccupation of Adrianople by the Turks in the second Balkan war, in face of the agreement guaranteed by the Powers in the same year, which fixed the Enos-Midia line as the new frontier between Bulgaria and Turkey; to the failure of those same Powers, including Germany, to order the Turks back to

These negotiations, in the estimate of the Government at Sofia, have failed. It is pointed out at the Bulgarian capital that the concessions offered by Serbia have been unsatisfactory and vague—unsatisfactory because Serbia was willing to surrender to a fraction of the territory which she had conceded to Bulgaria in the treaty which preceded the first Balkan war, and vague because the concessions offered by Serbia are indefinite time after the general readjustment of frontiers that will follow the conclusion of the war.

Setting aside the paucity of the Serbian offer, even under pressure from the allied Powers, Bulgaria regarded the loss of the second Balkan war as a dictum in Sofia that an unexcusable treaty is no treaty at all. The Bulgarians point to the ante-bellum treaty for territorial partition after the second Balkan war, which Serbia set aside with the approval and active support of Russia; to the reoccupation of Adrianople by the Turks in the second Balkan war, in face of the agreement guaranteed by the Powers in the same year, which fixed the Enos-Midia line as the new frontier between Bulgaria and Turkey; to the failure of those same Powers, including Germany, to order the Turks back to

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THE accompanying map illustrates what Bulgaria wants as the price of her espousal of the cause of the Entente Powers. From Serbia, Bulgaria wants the territory which she claimed after the first Balkan war, peopled largely by Bulgarians. This is marked No. 1 on the map. No. 2 is the territory which Bulgaria wants from Greece, including the important port of Salonica. The territory marked No. 3 was given to Rumania by Bulgaria to keep the former nation from overwhelming Bulgaria in the second Balkan war. No. 4 designates the small plot that Turkey has ceded to Bulgaria. The terms of this agreement are not yet known to the public.

The line imposed upon them by the collective mandate of Europe.

The fixed impression that in these transactions, as well as in the failure of the Powers to revise the Treaty of Berlin, despite the fact that some of them were pledged to such a revision, Bulgaria obtains control of the Balkan peninsula, which is the basis of Bulgaria's determination to deal, in the present emergency, in performance rather than in promise.

Such is the situation, from the Bulgarian point of view, between Serbia and Bulgaria. Rumania, it is announced, has found a strait in the councils of the Entente, and its concentration at points that would be of strategic value to the Entente Powers.

The admitted fact that the provisions of this treaty have not been carried out, their execution having been successively postponed, would indicate that the Bulgarian people has been assured that this mobilization was a measure of armed neutrality, designed to assure Bulgaria's position in case of an attack from any quarter, and differing in no way from the defensive measures undertaken by the Netherlands and by Switzerland.

The news coming from Athens that the mobilization of the Bulgarian army is a preliminary step to the entrance of Bulgaria into the war by an attack upon Serbia in aid of the projected German dash through the country in the direction of Constantinople is resented at Sofia as a Greek trick to misrepresent Bulgaria's attitude on the main issues of the war and to bring about an abandonment of the efforts which the Bulgarian people has made to bring about a readjustment of frontiers in the Balkans and the reconstitution of the Balkan League as a barrier to German aggression.

In the meanwhile Bulgaria, disregarding the menace of Greek mobilization, is carrying on its military preparations to meet any eventualities which may arise out of the confusion. The chief figure in these military plans is Crown Prince Boris, who was born in Bulgaria, and whose stock in the French King Louis Philippe, the Prince of Turnova, as the Crown Prince is constitutionally designated, is a national hero despite his youth—he is 21—and his abilities are said by those who know him to be far beyond his age.

WELSH MINERS ON STRIKE.

5,000 Men Quit When Non-Unionists Are Employed.

CARLISLE, Sept. 30.—Protesting against employment of non-unionists, 5,000 miners in South Wales have gone on a strike.

Two thousand more quit work in the Cumbrian collieries today.

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